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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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100 AT IT AGAIN

The Sub-Committee Report at a General Meeting.

LIBERAL OFFERS POUR IN

Ainashu and Long Branch—Cyclo-
more—Transportation—Commis-
sary—Whistle Signal.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

There was about the same attendance for the second as for the first meeting of the Big 100. The Chamber of Commerce hall was filled to overflowing again at 1 p. m. yesterday. Before chairman Smith arrived the committee badges were placed on the table by Capt. McStocker and the members stepped forward and helped themselves.

Mr. Smith announced these additional committee members: Capt. Gartenberg, C. G. Ballentyne, F. S. Dodge, H. F. Wichman, J. Q. Wood, Theo. Richards, Geo. A. Davis, J. T. Crawley, J. M. Sims, Wm. Henry, J. Williams, J. J. Egan, Frank Davey, D. B. Smith. Chairman Smith said every citizen was expected to act with general committee.

Senator Baldwin suggested that the chairman of the sub-committees report.

Dr. M. H. Grossman, head of the entertainment committee said his committee had not yet had a meeting, but that members had conferred. There were problems as to numbers and shore leave. Proposals were for excursions on the railway, drives, trips on the Tram system. Sports in the harbor can be provided if men are not allowed to leave the ships. Boat races can be arranged. The Tram Company has six buses to carry 150 people and Smith has three buses to carry 60 people. The Tram management can let the committee have rigs only on a day other than Sunday and will give no reduction of fare. There are 15 cars with the capacity of 150 passengers each.

Senators Baldwin said the entertainment committee might arrange for drives subject to landing of men from the ships.

Reception Committee—Col. Fisher rendered a report to the same effect as given in connection with the account of the N. G. H. officers meeting. It will be impracticable for the whole committee to board incoming ships.

Commissary—Capt. Ashley said his instructions, to "prepare a layout" at the Drill Shed for the boys in blue, were rather indefinite. The committee had figured on 3,000 men to have two meals to cost four bits for each meal or ration. The bill of fare will include ham, beef, chicken, veal, sandwiches, tea, coffee, vegetables, etc., with fruits as allowed by physician. The tables in the Drill Shed will be in charge entirely of the ladies.

Senator Baldwin moved that the Commissary Committee proceed at once to cook meals and prepare other food and place same in cold storage. A. B. Wood thought this was a matter for the Executive Committee to proceed with on its own account under the authority it has. Capt. McStocker took this same view. Mr. Lansing called for the motion. Mr. Wood offered an amendment empowering the Executive Committee to "go ahead." The amendment carried.

Finances—Mr. Atherton had not learned \$2,500 or \$1,000 would be required. He said he was certain all the money needed could be raised. All in the committee had agreed that it was best to have a fund of \$5,000 and this would be gathered.

Grounds and Decorations—W. H. Hoogs said the Executive grounds had been given for the occasion by Minister Cooper and that both Myrtle and Eshani boat houses and Long Branch could be used. Mr. Hoogs thought the expenses of his committee would be small.

Confidence—Dr. Maxwell told briefly what the ladies had done and said the ladies wished to know to whom they should apply for advice and funds.

The chairman announced J. Q. Wood, Prof. Richards, Geo. A. Davis and J. T. Crawley as members of the Entertainment Committee and Capt. Gartenberg, C. G. Ballentyne, Capt. Dodge and H. F. Wichman on the Reception Committee.

Chairman Smith read a written motion to the effect that an address of welcome be prepared by Chief Justice Judd, Paul Neumann, Cecil Brown, W. A. Kinney and W. N. Armstrong. Carried.

These were the letters from Governor Cleckhorn and Col. C. J. Sherwood:

Alinahan, Waikiki, May 19, 1898.

My Dear Sir:—I see by the news-papers that it is probable that in a few days a number of officers and men, belonging to the United States Army and Navy, will be passing through Honolulu.

The Princess Kaiulani and I have much pleasure in opening our grounds

to them during their stay here be-tween the hours of 8 a. m. and 10 p. m.

With kind regards I am,

Your very sincerely,

A. S. CLECKHORN

His Excellency

HAROLD M. SEWALL,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minis-
ter Plenipotentiary.

Honolulu, May 20, 1898.

GEO. W. SMITH, ESQ.

Chairman Committee "Boys in
Blue."

Dear Sir:—I herewith tender to the

Committee on Entertainment of Ameri-
can troops en route to Manila the use

of Long Branch Baths during the stay

of the troops in our port.

I remain, very respectfully,

C. J. SHERWOOD

W. C. Weedon, for Bruce Ward & Co., said that Cyclomeres, with their grandstand and electric light would be at the disposal of the guests of the Big 100 for any purpose.

The Messrs. Macfarlane tendered the use of the Hawaiian hotel to the committee.

After some discussion it was agreed that the signal for a "boys in blue" steamer be five whistles. This was Mr. Lansing's amendment to Mr. Fisher's suggestion.

Hawaiian Hotel, Arlington Hotel,

Queen, Eagle and Occidental Hotels,

Miss Killean's, King Bros., Hart & Co.,

Ltd., A. H. Murphy & Co., Davey Photo-

graph Co., Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,

T. H. Thrum, J. J. Egan, J. J. Williams,

N. S. Sachs, Ltd., Lewis & Co., E. O.

Hall & Son, Ltd., Hobson Drug Co.,

Ltd., Bank of Hawaii, Pacific Hardware Co.,

Metropolitan Meat Co., Criterion and Pantheon saloons, L. H.

Dee's saloon, Lawers & Cooke, Golden

Role Bazaar, McInerny's, Star Publishing Co., Wahl, Nichols Co., W. W.

Dimond & Co., Hawaiian News Co.,

Castle & Cooke, Ltd., Harry Armitage,

Attorneys Humphreys and Gear, At-

torney J. Q. Wood, Bruce Cartwright,

Attorneys Robertson and Castle &

Weaver, Hawaiian Gazette Co., John

Nott, Jas. F. Morgan, J. T. Waterhouse,

L. B. Kerr, Hackfield & Co., Wilder S.

S. Co., and Wilder & Co., Inter-Island

S. Co., Hotel Staples, Club Staples,

Mrs. Hanke, Alexander & Baldwin, and

a few score of others.

The Drill Shed looks a different place now. It is a perfect bower of beauty. Mrs. Hutchinson and the Misses Afong have done artistic and effective decorating. Mrs. Fuller and her assistants have the tables arranged and the dishes ready to spread a dinner. There are some large tables placed in the big hall. All over the interior are pictures and colors and flowers and greens. The words "Remember the Maine" are shown in evergreen. On the stage a field piece has been prettily set. Above the artillery is a picture of Washington, which is flanked by likenesses of Presidents Cole and McKinley.

In the first place it was voted that all ladies who attended the meeting

first held under the call from Mrs. C. B. Cooper be considered mem-

bers of the general committee.

It was decided upon investigation

that it would be impracticable to supply each man in the expedition with a lei. Instead, baskets of flowers will

be sent to the ships and the commander of the whole force will be presented with a floral piece. The design will

be the American flag in correct colors

and with 45 instead of 39 stars, as repre-

sented by a contemporary.

The ladies will furnish salads. All

the other food stuff will come from

Captain Ashley's commissary depart-

ment.

It was voted that if the day was fair

the lunch for the men of the force

should be served a la picnic on the

lawn of the Executive Building. This

plan has met with the enthusiastic ap-

proval of all the men of the Big 100.

It was endorsed as a fine idea. The

drill shed is a very warm place.

The ladies will also receive on the Execu-

tive Building grounds.

Mrs. Hutchinson has already started

in on the work of decorating the Drill

Shed. In this task she has the as-

sistance of her sisters, the Misses

Afong and ten blueskirts sent from

A HONOLULU WIN

Regiments Defeated in Season's Game.

Wilder and Lishman Were Absent. Pitcher Jackson Starts in Well. Close Playing on Both Sides.

Although void of much excitement or enthusiasm, the game of baseball between the Regiment and Honolulu teams, played on the Makiki baseball grounds Saturday afternoon was undoubtedly the best played this season. There was nothing spasmodic as in the previous games, but a steady pull for success on both sides was manifest. The Regiments were minus two of their best men—Wilder and Lishman—but it is doubtful if they could have won even with these men. It was whispered about quite extensively that the Regiments "allowed" the Honolulu to win. For what reason, it is hard to explain, although several were given. The fact that the Regiment players deny this and that Hart was substituted in Bower's place in the fourth inning would go to argue otherwise. The Regiments played for all there was in it and so did the Honolulu. Toyo Jackson was put in as pitcher for the "Honolulu" and, although a little wild in the beginning, beat the record of Hart and Bower put together in the matter of strike outs. He is a cool headed fellow in the box and is a most valuable addition to the wearers of the blue and white. The teams with their positions and in order of batting were as follows:

Honolulu—Willis, 1 b.; Luahiva; r. t.; Frye, 1. f.; Mahuka, 2 b.; Gleason, a. s.; Kaanohi, c. f.; Dayton, c.; Jackson, p.; Thompson, 3 b.

Regiment—Moore, 2 b.; Jones, c. f.; Hart, a. s.; Scanlon, 1 b.; Bower, p.; Kiley, 1. f.; Davis, c.; Gorman, 3 b.; Vincent, r. f. (Vincent substituted by J. O. Carter, Jr. in the sixth inning.)

In the first inning neither side scored. Jackson made a fine catch of a difficult ball sent in the direction of short by Scanlon.

The Regiments did not play very well in the second inning. Gleason got first on balls and came home on a wild throw by Bower to first. Kaanohi got first on a fumble by Moore and Dayton knocked a three bagger bringing in Kaanohi. Jackson knocked a home run but failed to touch third on his race around and could not get back before the ball's arrival at that place. Dayton came home, thus making a score of three runs. The Regiments went out in one, two, three order.

In the third inning Mahuka got caught in the ribs with the ball and took first. Gleason flew out to Kiley who sent the ball to first for Mahuka, making a double play. Again the Regiments failed to score.

Hart entered the box in the fourth inning and gave four men base on balls. Three runs resulted. The Regiments added another goose-egg to the string of three.

The tables were turned in the fifth inning. The Honolulu failed to score. A wild throw to first by Jackson brought in Kiley and Davis for the Regiments.

In the sixth inning both teams got down on their hands and not a run was scored on either side.

The Honolulu could not score in the seventh. The substitution of Jock Carter for Vincent in this inning was a signal of success for the Regiments. When he appeared at the bat with head bare and feet firmly planted, the first enthusiastic applause from the grandstand was heard. He had something peculiar on his bat for Willis could not stop the grounder sent to first. Moore got base on balls and Jones sent a hot one through Gleason's legs for three bases, sending in Carter and Moore.

The Honolulu scored two more runs in the eighth inning. Scanlon for the Regiments was caught at first by Dayton after trying to steal second.

In the ninth inning neither side scored, the game closing with a score of 8 to 4 in favor of the Honolulu. Following is the score by innings: Honolulu 0 3 0 2 0 0 6 2 0 — 8 Regiment 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 — 4

FOR TWO IN THREE.

Another Argument for Harness Racing Change.

A good many people who do not at all claim to be acquainted with the fine points of horse racing, but who enjoy track contests and who always patronize the pastime, are becoming interested in the proposal to have hereafter all trotting and pacing events settled by best two heats in three instead of best three in five. Said one of the interested persons yesterday:

"Some people will argue that it seems ridiculous to alter down here in the Hawaiian Islands the rules that have been in force in the United States ever since trotting races began. As a matter of fact the reform originated over there. The United States has the harness racing centers of the world. For some time both breeders and the public have been asking for the change. It is being made. California may be said to be fairly representative in this matter. There has just been published the program for two weeks of racing at Oakland. It has 62 harness events and not a single one is a three in five affair. There are listed some 60 of pacing and trotting milt dashes. The remaining dozen are best two out of three heats."

Oakland should be plenty good enough for Honolulu to pattern after.

I maintain that there is really absurdity in making two horses come out five times to compete for a purse, as several times been the case, here. In a two out of three race the best horse will win and that is not always so where it is three out of five. There will not be anything like the opportunity for making combinations when the dispute is to be settled in three heats. In the three in five method a couple of horses can be used against the best one and kill him in a couple of heats. This is often done.

"It seems reasonable to me that a horse beating his field twice shows his superiority as much as if he is punished several hours. Of course there is the other side, making the claim that 'skates and crabs' fit only for merry-go-rounds can be doctor'd up to go a couple of heats and beat a really sound and good and valuable horse. The California men don't appear to think that this consideration should be reckoned, even in the matter of a dash. I tell you horses, winning or losing, are worked pretty hard in a race and they cannot stand so much down here as in a cold country. Three heats is enough.

We write this name with sincere regard for a man who had a mission and who fulfilled it well. "Arbor Day" will carry his name to the children of the coming generations; the man who loved trees will never be forgotten. "Village Improvement" has so vindicated itself as to make its pioneer advocate beloved and honored all over the land; his picture hangs in the committee rooms where plans and measures for

PROF. NORTHRUP

Prominent During Life in Education Work.

He Instituted Arbor Day—Not a Mere Enthusiast—Forestry His Specialty.

We write this name with sincere regard for a man who had a mission and who fulfilled it well. "Arbor Day" will carry his name to the children of the coming generations; the man who loved trees will never be forgotten. "Village Improvement" has so vindicated itself as to make its pioneer advocate beloved and honored all over the land; his picture hangs in the committee rooms where plans and measures for

requirement of a black eye by Spencer, declaring that it was raining tin cans for a time and that Spencer was "rubber-necking" for flying goats.

Off for America.

Gen. A. S. Hartwell, the attorney and cable factor, left for the States by the S. S. China on Saturday. He goes direct to Washington and it is supposed his mission is in the cable interest. At the Government building it was denied at once that Gen. Hartwell would in any way represent the Republic while abroad.

Frank Hustace, of Hustace & Co., draymen, has gone to the States with his family. Mr. Hustace has been in bad health at different times for a year and a half and hopes with his physicians and friends that this trip will rid him of all sickness.

Gillig Disappointed.

Harry Gillig, who is known here as the jolliest of tourists, is known down on the Atlantic coast as a yachtman of high degree. He has for several years been commodore of one of the swell New York clubs. During the first spasm of the war fever, Gillig offered his services to the United States as navigator, commander, etc. He was told that the only place open was that of engineer. Harry was rather angry and remarked that the country seemed to be in need of only plumbers and gas fitters for war purposes. He reasoned that the plumbers would be just the people for charging.

The Loan of a Warship.

YOKOHAMA, April 29.—A leading newspaper of this city advises the Japanese Government to lend the United States two cruisers for the period of the duration of the war.



PROF. B. G. NORTHRUP.
Died April 28, 1898.

"The public will hail the change with delight, for the three in five affairs have become monotonous and unsatisfactory. We cannot have racing many times a year in Hawaii and when there is no program it should have variety and should be run off in good time. Last Saturday the match, settled in three straight heats took an hour and a quarter. At the best possible rate you cannot have more than two or three harness races in a day. Here, the matter will be settled, I suppose, by the executive committee of the Jockey Club. They should take everything into the case and if they do I think they will vote for two in three heats. That ought to do for harness horses when runners go the dashes."

beautifying the homes of the people are devised and prosecuted, as a stimulus and a benediction. Forestry became his specialty as the study of it in its largest relations was the enthusiasm of his later years. The freedom countries of Spain and Sicily woke his sorrow and his admonitions. After a century or two more of tree killing he saw the extinction of the American forests with all its distressful consequences. He taught the children to plant trees as the best way to prevent their fathers from killing them. For this, one of the most beneficent and far-reaching reforms, Dr. Northrop will be held, and deservedly, in sacred remembrance.

It should be remembered that the mover in this great reform was not a mere enthusiast, but a practical educator. His many years' service as Secretary of the Education Board of Connecticut, brought him into a position to know the whole people and their special needs. The farm house and the school house he had occasion to study thoroughly. What could be done with the inside and outside of both, his keen eye saw, and his practical taste and good sense enabled him to teach to others. This was a work that nobody was able or willing to do. Education was his enthusiasm and delight. The skill that wrought changes in the methods of teaching was enlisted in revolutionizing the externals as well. A teacher who made her school house grounds a garden of beauty owed to Dr. Northrop the privilege of using this engine of civilization; a few years ago school boards would have objected. The creation of this public sentiment is a work of time and continuous toil. Behind that sentiment now the friends of order and neatness in any community can correct the habits of negligent neighbors.

Swanson started from the other side Saturday morning and on the way up the Pali, lost his hat. He did not go after it but rode to the city and bought a new one. In the afternoon, he returned on horseback and upon going down the Pali, his new hat blew off. He asked a native standing near to get his hat. This fellow did not seem very anxious to do so. Swanson tied his own horse and went himself. Upon attempting to reach his hat down the steep side, he struck a bowlder and was pitched headlong to the bottom with the result of two or three fractures to his skull, a pair of hands literally torn to pieces and undoubtedly some internal injuries.

The native police officer stationed on duty at the dangerous place took it for granted Swanson was dead and went to Kaneohe with the information. The news reached Mr. Buil at Heiaia, who went immediately to the place and found the unfortunate man breathing. Swanson was placed carefully upon an improvised stretcher and taken to Heiaia where his injuries were attended to temporarily.

ROLLED 250 FEET

Pali Accident That Will Likely Result in a Death.

Swanson, a Carpenter, the Victim. Tried to Recover a Hat—Man Now in Queen's Hospital.

Swanson, the man who had charge of the recent rebuilding of the wharf at Heiaia, fell from the side of the Pali, Saturday afternoon and rolled a distance of 250 feet to the bottom with the result of very serious injuries. The first message, conveying information about the accident reached the city at about 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. It was stated then that the man had been killed outright. At about 6 p.m., word came that Swanson was still living and that he had been taken to the hospital on Heiaia plantation. He was brought to the city yesterday and is now at the Queen's hospital in a very serious state.

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The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

A lady said yesterday:

"I haven't seen any big advertisement of yours, so I don't suppose you have any bargains to offer."

She was right—and she was wrong. We haven't been spending a fortune in the papers—but we ARE selling reliable Furniture just as cheap as it can be bought in the United States, we believe. We never allow ourselves to be undersold for equal values. This lady looked about the store a little—and bought.

We are still carrying out our promise of each week making a special price on some one article. This week

Handsome Oak Parlor Tables

Will be sold at an inside figure. There is nothing out of the way with these, nor are they "off stock"; they are just exactly what we represent them to be—excellent value—handsome goods.

ROLL TOP DESKS

(various sizes)

The up-to-date model of convenience, for the business man, confidential clerk, and every one desiring to have their business at their fingers' ends. Old furniture looks like new after it has passed through our hands.

J. HOPP & CO.
Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS.

TO RENT.

Mighty Goat Hunters. These young men and two or three others have been goat hunting near Makakule, in the Waianae mountains. Harry Wilder, Percy and George Lishman, Harold Spencer, Henry and Arthur Giles, Wm. Schmidt and Jas. Harvey. The boys were very successful in the chase, as all of them usually are. They killed between sixty-five and seventy goats. The only hunter injured was Harold Spencer. He says he was pursuing a wounded goat and collided with a pail. The other boys gave a different account of the ac-

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doesn't sell Schilling's Best tea, tell us his name, what kind you want (Japan, English Breakfast, Oolong, Ceylon, or Blend), and what size package you want. We'll see that you get it.

Don't send us any money. We don't sell at retail.

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Inquisition!

The horrors of the Inquisition have been related many times, and just now as it is brought forcibly to the mind, one wonders why so many people who condemn it are apparently willing to suffer day in and day out, agonies born of pain, almost equalling Spanish tortures.

We speak of you who purchase shoes all too small or too ill shaped for you. You who go to stores where the science of foot fitting has never been known and is not being learned. We carry the finest and largest stock in the country and understand our business.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., FORT STREET.

HAMAKUA PLANTATION,
PAAUWLO, HAWAII, H. I.

MR. J. G. SPENCER,
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

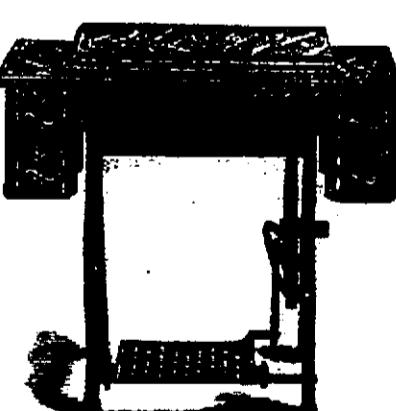
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April 6th, 1898. 1957-2m

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SECOND TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....MAY 24, 1898

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The people of the most democratic government on earth; the people who have ploughed the seed of democracy deep into the soil of four continents; the people who have watched and guarded the seed as it sprouted, and its roots ran down to the living waters of self-government; all of these today celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the woman in whose name and by whose authority the decrees of this powerful democracy go out to all parts of the earth and seas.

An Englishman lately wrote regarding the British political fabric: "It is difficult to see what further extensions in the direction of popular government any partisan of Oligocracy—the rule of the multitude—could desire."

Vastly weaker in direct official power than any European monarch, or any president of the United States, the British Queen still remains the symbol, and emblem of perhaps the strongest and wisest, and most far reaching political force in the world, one that dominates about four hundred millions of people.

We, allied to the American branch of this Teutonic race, frankly acknowledge this, because it is true, and we are gradually becoming prouder of the racial lines which are drawn beyond the borders of nations or countries only, and embrace the whole English speaking world. The Arkansas men who believe in Arkansas only, as against the world, and the Englishmen who believe in England only as against the world, gradually disappear together like Sam Weller's post boy and donkey.

So today the men and women of this great democracy charge their glasses with health to the Queen of Democracy. More than this, they well may include the lands, and the men of "the four new nations," and the "Islands of the Sea," whose allegiance gives luster to her reign. Here are a few of Kipling's lines, which read well today. It is in the toast:

"To the health of our people's people—
To her well ploughed windy sea,
To the hush of our dread high-altars
Where the Abbey makes us We;

To the grist of the slow ground ages,
To the gain that is yours and mine—
To the Bank of the Open Credit,

To the Power-house of the Line."

"To the smoke of a hundred coasters,
To the sheep on a thousand hills,
To the sun that never blisters,

To the rain that never chills,

To the land of the waiting spring-time,

To our five meal, meat fed men,
To the tall deep bosomed women,
And the children, nine and ten."

"To the homes of the floods and thunder,
To her pale dry healing blue—

To the lift of the great Cape combers,
And the smell of the baked Karoo.

To the growl of the sluicing stamp-head—

To the reef and the water gold,
To the last and the largest Empire,

To the map that is half unrolled!"

As Great Britain holds the commercial destiny of the Far East under the shotted guns of the most formidable fleet the world has ever seen, and cordially invites the Americans to share in the profits that may be taken out of it, even those of us Americans who delight in twisting the Lion's tail, may drop that feeble pastime for a moment, stand in line with the loyal British, charge our glasses, and drink:

"To the Queen. God bless her."

THE PROPOSED WELCOME.

The enthusiasm of our citizens over the expected visit of the American soldiers is at a white heat. In fact it has side tracked their better judgments. Preparations of the kind required are better made, when put in the hands of a very few, with power on their part to call in assistance. The situation is peculiar. There is no assurance that the American ships will call at this port. There is a decided opinion among some cool headed men, that they will not call, inasmuch as it would involve a loss of nearly three days on the voyage, and time counts in war measures, as the Spanish Admiral discovered when his "manana" policy kept him from moving to Subic bay, where he could have fought the American fleet with greater advantages. A stop will not be made here unless there is a reason for it which is at present unknown to anyone here.

The theory of the preparation should be, and is, in the minds of the leading committee men to thoroughly plan,

but execute no part of the plan until a vessel is signalled, and her commander advised with. Should no vessel appear, time only, and no money will have been wasted. The "wheel horses" in all celebrations here are the commercial houses, who are lavish in contribution. It is however, an unjust tax on them frequently, and becomes a burden. Very many who shout for the most generous expenditure contribute nothing.

The generosity of the commercial houses is prompt and large, and the racial lines are down, and this is gratifying.

Any suggestion which interprets the war into a part of the policy of extending American empire should be suppressed. This war is one for the sake of humanity, and not for conquest, or annexation. The more clearly this line is drawn, the greater and stronger will be the United States in enforcing her foreign policy in the future.

AN ERROR.

It was suggested to us yesterday, with some emphasis, that the British resident here had not been asked to join in a reception to the American forces, which may, it is expected, visit this port en route to Manila. While the American residents would naturally take the lead in preparing a reception, there was and is abundant reason for a most cordial invitation to the British residents to join with them in cordially recognizing a cause which is in a sense not national, but international, one which the English speaking people approve with enthusiasm. Owing to peculiar circumstances existing here, the British generally may shrink from making an offer of assistance in the first instance. It would have been wise and cordial, for the Americans to have made a request to them to join in the reception, if it occurred. The failure to do so may be due to oversight, or an assumption not warranted. Our remark yesterday, to the effect that the British were disposed to sulk about it, was therefore, not justifiable and we were personally responsible for the conditions which produced the existing war.

Moreover, the British authorities have notified British subjects to observe a strict neutrality. Whether or not the proposed reception, with its incidents, is a violation of the spirit of neutrality may be a serious question. The Americans here have elected to give the reception, whatever its bearing on neutrality may be. They will not, and they cannot, do otherwise. The Flag compels them. That is enough.

WHERE ARE WE?

It will do no harm to take a little reckoning of our position at the present hour, in which we are, to all intents and purposes, one of the beligerents. The Americans dominate here, and are at one with their own countrymen, in sustaining this war for humanity. The enthusiasm and liberality in making preparations for the reception of American troops shows that the blood is up, and the love of victory is intense.

But we must remember, that the war is one to remove the terrible misrule of the Spaniards in Cuba, and to stop the terrible cruelties inflicted by them on the Cuban people. For months past, many thousands of these people have been starved to death, and many thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, are now suffering in the extreme. The American forces are pushing to their relief, as rapidly as possible. Relief committees have been formed in all the principal cities of the country, and money has been generously contributed.

How far are we, or the Americans resident here, in sympathy with these efforts to relieve the Cubans? Why is it that the authentic, harrowing accounts of barbarities inflicted on men, women and children, at the close of the nineteenth century have no effect on us, while the prospect of an armed body of men, passing by to garrison an enemy's country, commands an unstinted amount of money and enthusiasm for entertainment? That which is noble, charitable, Christ-like apparently creates no enthusiasm whatever. But the project of exterminating a lot of ignorant, bigoted, boorish, miserable creatures in the Philippines opens hearts, and purses without limit. Some wicked philosophers say that we are nearer to barbarians than we like to acknowledge.

A little four years old girl, in Wai-kiki, prayed on Saturday night. After asking for blessings on all her friends, she added: "God bless the Spaniards too." The Master had said when he took one of the children in his arms, "of such is the Kingdom," etc. As he excluded the elders in specifying the censuses of Heaven, he probably assumed that the elders would, if engaged in war with a neighbor substitute in any prayers, a curse for a blessing.

The theory of the preparation should be, and is, in the minds of the leading committee men to thoroughly plan,

and therefore could not be regarded as proper citizens of the Heavenly abode.

Should the troops fail to visit us, it would not be a selfish plan to use the funds raised for the hearty glorification of the troops, in feeding some of the starving re-convalescents of Cuba.

WAE IS "HELL."

The Outlook says regarding the war: "The country can dispense with inflammatory oratory. It goes to war with extreme reluctance, and with hatred of the barbarous method of settling disputes deep in its heart."

"It goes to war with sad deliberation and in a judicial spirit. It is in no mood for bunccombe of any kind. The business in hand is serious and needs serious, dispassionate, clear headed methods. Let us have an end of windy declamation."

The Germans say "when war fails out, the Devil enlarges hell." Napoleon said: "War—the trade of barbarians, and the art of bringing the greatest physical force to bear on a single point." And we have Carlyle saying:

"Under the sky is no uglier spectacle than two men with clenched teeth, and hell fire eyes hacking one another's head, converting precious living bodies and priceless living souls into nameless masses of putrefaction, useful only for turnip manure."

We do not for a moment discourage war, in a just cause. God hath created mankind, in his infinite wisdom, so that their progress in morals, and what is called "civilization" is advanced over a highway covered with bodies of men, mutilated, and dying of violence, and of widows and orphans suffering and desolate. Even in a just war, injustice is its constant incident.

A little girl said yesterday: "Mama, do you think the mama's of the Spanish sailors that were killed by the Baltimore will cry?" In the exuberance of our feeling of triumph, let us not forget that of some hundreds of young Spaniards blown into eternity the other day by the awful fire of the American warships, perhaps not one of them was

personally responsible for the conditions which produced the existing war. Perhaps every one of them was impressed into the service of manning Spanish gunboats. They were made to pay for the error, and sins of the Nation. Even though they fought well and for the "honor" of Spain, they were not responsible for the conflict, or for the miserable equipment of their ships. And behind them are Spanish mothers, ignorant and bigoted indeed, but mothers nevertheless, mourning for their sons blown to pieces in the Far East. The mystery of war, its necessity and uses, in advancing and making glorious the teachings of Christ, we cannot understand. We accept it as a condition of life on earth. But, when looked at in the "dry light" of reason and conscience, it is a terribly serious and solemn affair, in its incidents and fearful results. The danger is that it permits the latent savagery of our natures to take possession of us. In resorting to "barbarous methods" as the Outlook says, we are extremely liable to share the feelings of barbarians, and delight in the destruction of men, because we love victory. Great and humane commanders speak of war as "hell." If then "hell" must be deliberately created in earth, in a good cause, it should also create only the profoundest sorrow and regret while it lasts.

A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

There is no better evidence of the extraordinary evolution of political and international relations, than the address of Richard Olney, Secretary of State under Mr. Cleveland, which he lately delivered at Harvard College, titled "International Isolation of the United States." It is the protest of a conservative Democrat against the building of the Chinese wall around the United States. While Mr. Olney, as Secretary of State, unfortunately, disagreed with many American statesmen about the facts of the overthrow of the Monarchy here, he never distinctly opposed the political union of these Islands with the United States. Nor did Mr. Cleveland. They stood in the shadows of coming events.

Mr. Olney declares that the United States can no longer remain under the spell of Washington's Farewell Address. He admits its force in the past. He defines and limits it to the ordinary vicissitudes of European politics. He would still maintain it with full force and effect in that regard. But he refuses to be bound by it, in the larger relations which may be necessary in order to place the United States in their proper and inevitable place among the Nations. He recognizes the coming duties imposed upon the States and declares that they would be recreant to their duty, if they refused alliances. His plea is for an Anglo-American alliance. Scholars have earnestly made this plea before. But the Nation has not responded to the call.

The limits of the American empire are as vast, its resources almost untouched, and its people so satisfied with their profitable isolation, it was difficult for them to look beyond the seas, and there was an abiding faith in the farewell words of the Great Leader. Mr. Olney does not speak as a scholar only. He has felt the pulse of the people. He sees that the hour of action, not of speculations on the future, is near at hand. He recognizes what he calls, "the present trying need of our commercial interests." These demand now an abandonment of the position of the United States as an "international recluse," and the formation of an alliance with great Britain, our best friend," he says, "and most formidable foe is that world-wide empire whose navies rule the seas, and which on our northern frontier controls a dominion itself imperial in extent and capabilities."

There is no peanut jingoism, no boasting at the British lion, nor pulling of his tail. He calls for the patriotism of race, and not of country alone.

In urging the breaking up of that spell which lies in the Farewell Address, he declares for the real extension of American empire, in whatever way it may best serve to strengthen and increase American influence. It includes and rises above the question of strategic points in the Pacific. It takes in Hawaii as a mere incident of the larger movements. The Address is one of the most important educational utterances that has yet been produced in America.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The American papers complain of the bitter things said in the German papers about the motives of the American people in engaging in war with Spain. It is true, many harsh and provoking things are said. The mercantile classes, as a rule, sneer at the professions of the American Government, and refuse to credit it with any sincere purpose to simply enforce Cuban independence.

The German Government does not declare neutrality. This enables its merchants to trade with both belligerents, in a very unrestricted way. Refusal to proclaim neutrality does not indicate any desire to interfere. Minister White, at Berlin, says that it will not interfere. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, says, "Germany will take no sides in the pending affairs. Considering that one-third of the population of the United States are German, it is altogether out of the question that Germany shall take any steps against the United States."

No doubt the American protective tariff is annoying to the Germans, especially in its strike at their sugar beet industry. Besides, the German papers make the mistake of believing that the yellow journalistic talk in America, about the ardent willingness of the people to "lick all creation," is the talk of the majority of the people. The Germans residing here, naturally reflect, in some degree, the prevailing public opinion at home. But, even if they do not implicitly believe in the honorable motives declared by the United States of prosecuting the war for humanity only, they are joining in the proposed welcome to the American troops, if they land here.

PROF. B. G. NORTHRUP.

The death of Prof. B. G. Northrup, of New Haven, closed a singularly useful life. Aside from his long and valuable labor as Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, he instituted and became the father of Arbor Day. In this he was the apostle and missionary of village cleanliness and beauty. He did not foster the building of monuments, but he touched the love of beauty in every heart, and throughout New England the existence of shrubs, and flowers, and clean streets, and well kept side walks are the evidences of his mission. His visit to this city, in 1895 will be remembered. He preached here, as elsewhere, the gospel of the Beautiful.

ANOTHER LETTER.

We print elsewhere a second letter from a native woman on our social and political condition. We have abundant proof that the authorship of the letter is native, or part native. It is not the work of a hoolie. It shows quite clearly that the native Hawaiians entertain some very loose and vague opinions regarding missionaries. These arise more from race feelings than from any very thoughtful study of the situation. At the same time they are valuable as an evidence of current native thought. We cannot blame the natives for taking these views. Throughout the world, those who are unfortunate invariably blame the fortunates.

The British Government in Fiji have taken away the power of the natives, isolate them, and forbid any ex-

tended intercourse with the whites. The natives, on the whole, are discontented, and are not crowded. But our natives would not submit to a similar treatment, even if it would be effective in restoring the race. The natives, like the rest of mankind, love the flesh pots, and will get at them regardless of consequences. This works much hardship to some native men and women of excellent character. The "sons of missionaries" are under obligation only to provide the natives with a chance. If they do not accept it, the obligation ceases.

Referring to the present war, the Daily Chronicle, London, says: "The attitude of Great Britain, as the great monopolist of coaling stations and the chief owner of steam coal, may become in certain events a decisive factor in the chances of the war. We content ourselves for the moment with pointing out the urgency of the problem. How a 'benevolent neutrality' can solve it so as not to do injustice and yet not to do incidental injury to the United States is a question to which we will return when more materials are available, and when the strategy of the two fleets, on which the answer really depends, can be more easily foreseen."

As we are also observing a "benevolent neutrality" towards the United States, we can only suggest to Great Britain that if she feels lonely, and shivers with the cold of natural isolation, call on us, walk in, and warm her toes at our little tropical fire.

The War Department in Washington received many bushels of letters from persons, suggesting the most effective methods of ending the war:

A man whose suggestion is dated Sedalia, Md., and who subscribes himself "Scipio Caesar MacCord, Warrior," advises the Secretary of War to immediately seize all the elephants now in the United States with circuses and forming part of the menageries of zoological gardens and to make up an elephant battalion to assist in the invasion of Cuba.

"You no," he adds, "in secret that an elephant is a horrid looking beast and a hundred elephants with Gatling guns on their backs would simply roar thunder with them greasers and skar them into the hex Whirlwind."

AN EXPERT'S VIEW.

English Naval Engineer Examined Maine Wreck.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A special to The Herald from Toronto says:

Almost immediately after the Maine accident Captain Kent, torpedo expert for the British Halifax squadron, was hurriedly sent to Washington City, whence he proceeded to Key West, Fla. His departure caused considerable comment at the time and the Government was asked a question relative to the trip, but simply answered that it was purely a departmental affair.

Captain Kent has now returned to Halifax, and from some remarks he has made it is evident that whatever other business he had in hand he was making inquiries about the Maine disaster.

He expresses the opinion that the vessel was blown up by external means, and that it was probably a mine put in position not long before explosion took place. He saw Captain Sigsbee and went carefully over all the evidence taken during the inquiry, and this, with his own accurate knowledge of explosives, their effect when exploded in certain conditions and the certainty that in such a case as that of the Maine disaster all traces of how the mine or torpedo was laid would disappear, made it plain to him that external agency had been applied.

Such a thing, he asserts, could be done without the knowledge and against the will of the Spanish officers, so that his opinion means no reflection whatever upon the Captain General of Cuba. He has made a most elaborate report to the British Admiralty, and it is said that the document contains important information of the United States naval force in Cuba.

Parliamentary Point.

Vice-Speaker Kaai has a habit of not recognizing the various members of the House when they rise to the floor to speak on various matters. This has been the cause of some very loud calling of "Mr. Speaker" in the House and the very much used remark: "He must be deaf." When Speaker Kaai was away on leave during his first siege of illness, one of the members of the House came very near introducing a resolution to the effect that Vice-Speaker Kaai be required to recognize the various members.

More Useful.

Under the item of Commissioner of Agriculture, Rep. Paris had a few words to say about what he thought that officer should do.

Minister Cooper answered: "We propose to make a more useful man of the Commissioner than he has been before."

At this there were enthusiastic "hohokus" from all the members in the House.

Court Cases, No. 8110, A. O. F., meets this evening at 7:30.

A SUMMER SCHOOL

Legislature May Withdraw Money for One.

Inspector General Concerned—Talent Has Been Engaged—Molokai School Must Be Made Larger.

H. S. Townsend, Inspector-General of public schools, leaves for Kauai today on official business. The gentleman has just returned from Maui, Lanai and Molokai. Mr. Townsend visited all the schools of East and West Maui, of Lanai and Molokai. He finds that the demand on the department for buildings and teachers is growing rapidly. The establishment of an extensive sugar plantation near Kaunakakai by the Molokai Ranch Company, forces a complete change in school plans for that district. At Kaunakakai in the past has been a little one-room school house with one teacher. This has been ample for a long time.

FOR THE BIBLE

The Rev. J. A. Cruzan's Glorification of the Holy Writ

HAD A LARGE CONGREGATION

Verses From a Psalm as a Text—An Impressive Discourse—Complete Mastery of the Book of Books.

"The Law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul; the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple."

This verse, the seventh in the nineteenth Psalm, was the text of the sermon by the Rev. J. A. Cruzan, the well known visitor who supplied the Central Union Pulpit for the Rev. D. P. Birnie, the pastor, on Sunday morning. There has seldom been so large a congregation in the big church. All the seating capacity of the spacious main auditorium and of the wide gallery was used. Besides this, a number of people stood. It was a delightful day outside and it was not uncomfortably warm inside. The Sabbath morning gatherings at Central Union are always large, without the special promise of such a treat as a sermon from an old friend like Rev. Mr. Cruzan. In the congregation were all the people here now who were in the flock of Rev. Mr. Cruzan when he was eleven years ago pastor of the Fort street church. Then there came to hear a good many who are not in the habit of attending church excepting perhaps at Easter tide.

There was an unusually good choir and Professor Yarndley had arranged a fine musical program. Mrs. Woodward was the soprano and for the offertory there was a solo by Mr. Wickman.

Rev. Mr. Cruzan spoke for about thirty-five minutes and had the closest attention. Those who remember the divine in years gone by and who were in church yesterday morning, declare he is even more interesting and refreshing and impressive than in the old days. The visitor has a most attractive pulpit manner. He keeps the Bible in his hand, uses the gesture much, but gracefully, has well rounded sentences and apt illustrations. The voice is pleasing. The whole air, the entire manner, is of meaning what is said, of having the deepest faith, the most abiding conviction.

The discourse was a most eloquent and sound glorification of the Holy Writ. From almost every mind present there must have been a response to the intelligent and logical treatment of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest as presented from the pulpit in the light of religious thought and the treatment of such men as Drummond. This practical and almost cruel assertion was beautifully qualified by the presentation of the Biblical belief and conclusion that after all love must control and does control. Let all books of all philosophies and all ages, said the speaker, be compressed skilfully into one volume, and if that great work equals the Bible, the Bible must be put aside. The strength and power and lasting qualities and adaptability of the Word of God are firmly set in the words "Blessed, blessed, blessed" as uttered in the sermon on the Mount. The Holy Writ contains the enduring, the comforting, the personal, the appealing, the applicable message. Its truth goes to the hearts of all nations and all men. It is the one grand wearing and surviving work available to all, adaptable to all, all-sufficient to all. Its glories shine on and on, undimmed by momentous discoveries, by vaunted human progress. Its teaching awakens latent good in the bosom of the miserable, it grows and becomes more stalwart and stronger and more useful instead of being placed in the background by advancement of civilization, it maintains its position, its usefulness, its divinity, its inspiration far and away beyond the most cultured, the most useful, the most erudit and the most substantial civilization. Rev. Mr. Cruzan closed with a brilliant peroration. He was assisted in the service by the Rev. D. P. Birnie. In the sermon, Rev. Mr. Cruzan evidenced a very wide range of reading and a highly trained and developed mind.

In the evening, Rev. Mr. Cruzan was heard by a large congregation at Fa'afama Chapel.

MRS. O. B. WILSON.

Sudden Death of a Hawaiian Lady Prominent for Many Years.

Prominent for Many Years.

Early Saturday morning the spirit of Mrs. C. B. Wilson took flight. The death was a sudden one, the lady having been but a few days ill. Mrs. Wilson was born in Honolulu. Her name before her marriage to the ex-marshall was Evelyn Townsend, and she was a companion to Liliuokalani. Mrs. Wilson was mentioned many times and in most complimentary terms in the book lately published by the former Queen of the Islands. There survives Mrs. Wilson, her husband, C. B. Wilson and son John H. The son now one of the city's successful business men, was the special pride of his mother. The late Mrs. Wilson was a woman of education, tact and most excellent qualities. Her circle of friends

included the limits of the Islands and beyond the seas. In the society in which she moved she was always a leader and those who came to know her best were her most ardent admirers. During the imprisonment here of Liliuokalani in 1885 Mrs. Wilson was chosen by the ex-Queen as best friend and the relations between them were of the closest and most confidential nature. In the old court days here Mrs. Wilson was prominent both on account of her own position as a lady in waiting and her husband's official rank.

The funeral of Mrs. Wilson, was held yesterday afternoon. It was very largely attended, friends coming from all sections of the district in great numbers. The floral tributes sent and brought included hundreds of leis, bouquets and pieces.

The funeral services were held from Kawaiahae Church and interment was in the family plot in Kawaiahae cemetery. The religious ceremonies were by Rev. H. H. Parker, assisted by Rev. Kaala.

The pall-bearers at the funeral of the late Mrs. C. B. Wilson were H. M. Whitney, Jr., John F. Colburn, A. Rosa, Wm. Auld, C. P. Janke, J. O. Carter, H. E. McIntyre and John Lucas.

SHARP BIDDING.

Better Than Upset Price for Some Punchbowl Lots.

At 12 noon yesterday, Chief Clerk Hassinger of the Interior Department appeared in the hallway of the Executive building and announced the sale of two Government lots on Thurston Avenue, Punchbowl Hill. There were two bidders, Mr. F. M. Swanzy, representing Theo. H. Davies and Rep. Achl. The upset price of Lot 620, 17,940 square feet was \$400 and it was sold to Theo. H. Davies for \$720. The upset price of Lot 621, 30,192 square feet was \$750 and it was sold to Theo. H. Davies for \$1,550. The two lots, then, brought \$2,270. The bidding was very lively between Mr. Swanzy and Rep. Achl. This was particularly so in the case of Lot 61 when the two bidders increased the sum by \$50 at a time. From very good authority it was learned that the upset price was a fair one. This was recognized by Mr. Swanzy but he was bound to have the lots.

The Kahului Wharf.

Attorney General Smith, who is back from Maui, says that work has been stopped on the Hawaiian Commercial Company Kahului wharf, excepting to strengthen the structure already up. In fact operations ceased before the issuance of an injunction on petition of the Government. Mr. Smith says the wharf so far as built looks well and gives fair promise of being an excellent public improvement. It seems the real question at issue is concerning the dimensions of the structure. Those in charge of building have not the authority to speak for the Hawaiian Commercial and until definite plans are shown the Government will not permit work to proceed. There is really no opposition to actual wharf construction if there be the customary formal understanding with the Public Works department.

A Strong Swimmer.

Lieut. Kellogg, U. S. N., who is reported as having been wounded in the Manila bay fight, is well known here as any other officer of the white squadron. He was attacked to both the Philadelphia and Baltimore. Lieut. Kellogg was a favorite in society and besides was the hero in a rather romantic incident on the beach about a year ago. On that occasion the Lieutenant rescued from deep water a charming young lady who was in great danger. He was the only man in sight at the time and besides saving the fair one calmed her distressed composure.

To New Plantation.

J. O. Young, who has been bookkeeper with J. T. Waterhouse in the Queen street stores for about three years, is to leave the pioneer business house and the city as well. Mr. Young has been selected from quite a list of available men as accountant for the new plantation of the Molokai Ranch Company at Kannakakai. The present employers of Mr. Young are sorry to see him go and he will be missed by many city friends.

According to the newspapers, an Ohio husband became the happy father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure hope he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure cure for croup, whooping-cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

In 1877 Great Britain did not import a pound of tea from Ceylon. In 1882, 70,000,000 lbs. were shipped by Great Britain alone and exceeded that shipped by the same country from China by 42,000,000 lbs. Nirvana tea advertised by Theo. H. Davies & Co. Ltd., is Ceylon's choicest product.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

This Time a Cabinet Member Questions the House.

REMARKS BY MR. W. O. SMITH

In Re Board of Health Appropriation—Causes a Halt in Retrenchment.

SENATE.

Eighty-third Day, May 23. On the third reading of the bill licensing the manufacture of light wine from grapes of Hawaiian growth there was no discussion and the bill passed.

Consideration of the option bill was postponed to Wednesday.

Senator Rice reported back the Rapid Transit bill printed.

At 10:15 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A communication from Speaker Kaala asked for a leave of absence of one week on account of illness. This was granted. Vice-Speaker Kaala took the chair.

Rep. Pogue introduced a resolution to the effect that after May 23d, the House hold evening sessions and that the appropriation bill be made the special order of business for such evenings. Rep. Achl introduced an amendment to the effect that the sessions begin at 9 a.m. This carried.

The committee to which had been referred the bill on leases reported:

"In order that these relics may be preserved, we would recommend that the bill pass with slight amendments."

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Upon consideration of the appropriation bill, Rep. Kao moved for a reconsideration of the items "Salary of Minister of Foreign Affairs." This was objected to and, upon being put to vote, was lost.

Upon taking up items under the head of "Board of Health," Attorney-General Smith asked if the committees had conferred with the heads of various departments when items under their departments were being considered by them. He had not found this so in his case. To treat heads of departments in such a manner was, to say the least, discourteous. He would not treat his own cool in such a manner.

Rep. Gear spoke for the Finance Committee, saying that the amount asked for in the appropriation bill was more than actually required by the pay roll which had been received from the secretary of the Board of Health. There were but few changes in the various items and these were made with due consideration and with a full knowledge of the facts pertaining thereto.

Items under the Board of Health were postponed until the committee should have time to confer with the President of the Board of Health, this upon motion of Rep. Richards.

The item "Pay of Chief Forester" was referred to a special committee composed of the following: Reps. Isenberg, Pogue and Loebenstein.

Under suspension of rules the petition relating to electric railway in Hilo was ordered given into the hands of Rep. Richards.

Rep. Richards then moved that this be referred to the special committee of the Senate now considering the new bill relating to railways on Hawaii.

The items "Pay of Forester" and "Pay of Laborers" were referred to the same special committee to whom "Pay of Chief Forester" was referred.

At 11:45 a.m. House took a recess until 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Under suspension of rules, Rep. Pogue moved to take up consideration of Senate bill 22, Loan Act, so that the same might be given to a committee. Carried. Bill read through first-time and then second time and referred to a special committee consisting of the following: Rep. Richards (Hawaii), Achl (Hawaii), Pogue (Maui), McCandless (Oahu), Wilder (Oahu).

Under further suspension of rules Rep. Kahualae introduced a resolution to the effect that the House adjourn on Tuesday on account of the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Rep. Isenberg reported for the Military Committee on the resolution providing for an appropriation of \$150 for the purpose of erecting two tombstones to the memory of the men who were killed at Kalalau on July 4th and 5th, 1883, while doing their duty towards the Government as follows:

"Your committee, after carefully looking into the matter, would recommend that the amount asked for, namely, \$150, be inserted in the appropriation bill for the purpose named in said resolution, inasmuch as we find that these men lost their lives while performing their duty, and it is only right that a suitable headstone



The Falling Leaves Give Warning of Winter

"So the falling of the hair tells of the approach of age and declining power. No matter how bare the tree nor how leafless it may seem, you confidently expect leaves again. And why?"

"Because there is Life at the Roots."

"So you need not worry about the falling of your hair, the threatened departure of your youth and beauty. And why? Because if there is a spark of life remaining in the roots of the hair"

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NATIVE WOMEN

Miss Kabelemauna Writes Again
of Competition.

SAYS THEY ARE BEING DRIVEN OUT

She Complains of the Influx of
Asiatics—Duty of the Sons
of Missionaries.

MR. EDITOR:—I again take my pen in hand to write you a few thoughts which should have been expressed before this.

In the first place I wish to thank you for the very kind reception you gave my previous article, but I have been somewhat surprised that you should have mistaken the source of competition which we Hawaiian women dread No—no, we have no fear of any other woman robbing us of our just share of employment, it is the almoned eyed celestial who should have been kept at the work for which he was originally brought into the country, who is driving not only us Hawaiians, but every needle woman of whatever nationality she may be to the wall.

I have been thinking since reading what you said in comment on my writing, that it is not so much the lack of education in lines to insure one's support as it is the constant lessening of opportunities for honest employment in lines to which we have been educated and it is this that I feel obliged to attribute in large measure to the unwise policy obtaining in later years and sanctioned by the sons of missionaries, and in some cases brought about by their own actions. I say this without any "feeling of bitterness" towards the missionaries as you seem to think judging from what you wrote in your paper April 19th, but I say it with the sadness of heart that comes to me through the necessities arising from endeavoring to raise quite a family under condition such as I have stated before. I can only say at this time that it would have been different had the sons followed in the footsteps of their fathers. Some of them would not be living abroad today drawing dividends from plantations operated by imported vassals—but if they found occasion to leave they might have done so with the knowledge of having fulfilled their Christian duty and with the sincere aloha of those left behind whom by their example they had shown the way to a Christian life. By their actions we find ourselves bearing burdens that are not of our creating and too often living lives not altogether in keeping with the teachings received, but forced upon our people by the uncivilized elements with which we are constantly brought in contact through this wretched racing after more than one needs. You seem to think that I write in ignorance of the distress that women in crowded cities are subject to.

No, our education has not been neglected as to reading and thanks to the newspapers I am well aware of the distress prevailing in Christian and civilized communities of America and Europe and you must admit that this is to the shame of doctrines of Christ and the institutions built up in His Name. You rightly say that we attribute many of our hardships to the haole but it is his selfishness and disregard of the admonitions of Christ in His intercourse with us that has created this feeling and not ignorance of conditions elsewhere as you seem to think.

Now Mr. Editor, why did you copy in the paper April 22d, "A disagreeable opinion by the Washington Star?" You must either avoid printing such news or you cannot complain at Hawaiians waiting over our condition. If a big nation like the United States asks protection for its citizens' bread and butter and even a little sugar for their own people instead of supporting foreigners, how can you feel that we are doing an injustice to your people by seeking an opportunity to honestly earn enough to buy fish and poi and the many necessities your education has brought with it. We want foreigners to settle here such as will come and make homes and live as good or better lives than we have been taught to live, but the time has come when bringing men from Asia must stop or the very greed that creates the need for it, will cause its own undoing. I will remember how in my school days, I was taught that "Love of money is the root of all evil," and in the case of Hawaiians of today it has become quite a large tree which in restless dreams seems to me to be root, trunk, branches and leaves—All sugar.

Aloha ka Labu,
MISS KAHELEMAUNA.

I think your points are these:

1st. That Asiatic immigration drives the native needle women to the wall.

2d. That the decrease of opportunities for native women to obtain occupation, is due to the unwise policy obtaining in later years, and sanctioned by the sons of the missionaries,

and in some cases brought about by their own action." I do not quite understand your language, but presume you refer to their approval of Asiatic labor.

3d. You believe that conditions would have been different, if the "sons" had followed in the footsteps

of their fathers, and that they have not done their Christian duty, because some of them employ "imported vassals." Here, again, you do not point out clearly what their Christian duty was, unless it was to prevent Asiatic immigration.

4th. And so you believe that by the action of the "sons," the natives find themselves bearing burdens that are not of their own creating, etc. You also charge the haole generally, as well as the "sons," of failing to observe the admonitions of Christ. And when he put that adventurer Moreno into his Cabinet in 1881, it was because that adventurer proposed an immigration of 50,000 Chinese, and a big loan from China. The haole with the aid of the "sons" stopped it by threats.

You say nothing about the struggle for existence all over the world, and in which very many of the sons and daughters of the missionaries are deeply involved, as well as the natives, but seem, honestly I am sure, to believe that the "sons" are especially responsible for the hardships of the natives. I know that the natives believe with you in this, to some extent. It is precisely the same belief that thousands of people have all over the world, that their unfortunate condition is entirely due to some body else, and not to their own errors and failures. I have seen some serious "bread riots" in other places owing to their feeling. I do not believe that you have carefully studied out all of the facts in this case, when you make this charge against the "sons."

The visits of Capt. Cook, the greed and speculations of your chiefs in sandal wood, during the early days, the annual visits of thousands of reckless whalers, the crowds of native women flocking to this port for immoral purposes during the whaling season, the thriftless habits of the natives regarding their lands, the voluntary giving up of fishing, and taro planting to the Asiatics, the widespread use of gin, and, above all, the foolish desire of the natives to abandon their lands, and live in the city, have done more to make the condition of the natives unfortunate than any failure of duty on the part of the sons of missionaries. Your own rulers, in time past, have repeatedly told the people that unless they were industrious, and thrifty, and abandoned gin, they would go to the wall. Now, when they are at the wall, as you say, do you think it fair to charge the "sons" with responsibility for it?

There is not a native today, who is capable of working, that cannot get it somewhere on the Islands if he really desires to. Mr. W. G. Irwin tells me, and he has much aloha for the native that he directs that natives shall be employed in the loading and unloading of sugars, in preference to all others, and he says, further, that he is not able as a rule to get all the men he wishes. But generally the native will not leave the city. He does not wish to cultivate land. He can find abundance of it on Hawaii, now, but he will not take it. He prefers Honolulu. The "sons" living here make it a point to give him employment, but you would not like to see in print what their experience is, even when they pay double prices for native labor.

Now, what would you have the "sons" do? Let the native forsake the land, and fishing, and taro planting, and live in the town at the missionaries' expense? In other countries, the greater part of the poverty in the cities is due as it is here to the desire of all classes of people to live in the cities and have a good time of it, even if they do suffer.

I know that whenever a native is thrifty, and tries to save his money, and gets a nice home, a lot of thrifty loafers, male and female, at once saddle themselves upon him, and eat him out of house and home, if they can, and they usually do. Do you wish the "sons" to take up and support these loafers? If you would only tell me, just what these sons ought to do, I would understand the situation.

As to the native women, the case is much more serious than that of the men, in many ways. Owing to the vast, unnatural preponderance of men over women, in numbers, on these Islands, there is a condition of things which inevitably creates social abominations, to an extent that is not realized. It is a violation of the laws of civilization, and makes moral progress of the people impossible. For their part in aiding and permitting this abominable system the "sons" cannot escape responsibility. But as the matter was not in their control, they are not more responsible for it than the haole's generally, or the natives themselves. This is a subject that cannot be enlarged upon now.

No doubt it is a very serious error to educate the girls to a desire to live in a style which is beyond the means of the average native, unless some way is opened for them to honestly maintain the better style. Such education makes sad mischief in all countries, especially now in the United States. It is one of the serious problems everywhere.

The bitter complaint in America today is, that the education of the young is defective. We are all learning. A vast amount of time is thrown away in useless education. Your native girls, largely educated by charity, have no right, I believe, to complain that they are any worse off than hundreds of thousands of American girls, when they are not. The mistakes of the missionaries, and the "sons" are the same as those made in the most enlightened countries. All we can do is to correct mistakes as rapidly as possible.

Your charge that the Asiatics are crowding out the native women is to some extent true, but I am told that really skillful and industrious Hawaiian needle woman can find abundance of work. But trifles are not wanted. Young native women who are "educated" and mean to marry some haole who will "keep a cook"

are not specially wanted. You know the reason why.

I think you are honest in your belief that the "sons" are largely responsible for the presence of the Asiatics. But if you will look over the tax lists, you will find that these "sons" do not own a tenth of the property here, and very few of them are rich. It was your own King Kalakaua, that negotiated the introduction of the Japanese into these Islands. And when he put that adventurer Moreno into his Cabinet in 1881, it was because that adventurer proposed an immigration of 50,000 Chinese, and a big loan from China. The haole with the aid of the "sons" stopped it by threats.

So you must not charge the "sons" with creating your troubles. You will find, if you look closely, that the haole who have married natives, and the part natives and the natives themselves are employing Asiatics. The natives especially are willing to rent their land to them, and live in town on the rents received. Can the "sons" prevent it? The natives seem to Jose money like other races and have never hesitated to get it from any source.

I do not say that the "sons" or the better class of haoles, have discharged their whole duty to the natives. But you cannot find in any part of the world, an instance of greater, more continuous, or generous, charity than that of the stronger to the weaker race, on these Islands, during the last sixty years. I know the majority of the natives would today be willing to be treated as paupers, and be supported at the public expense. But it would be a misfortune to them to treat them so. The greatest good, in my opinion that could be done for them, would be encourage them to go back upon the land, and raise their own food. But will they do it? Certainly not. The President of the Republic has a romantic attachment for the native race. But he finds that it is not the natives that desire land on Hawaii, but the other races. Even in Kona when they may easily raise their own supplies, and cultivate coffee, and the women might be relieved of pressing wants, they refuse to take up land, but flock to the city.

So long as there is an abundance of good land to be had by the natives, almost for the asking, on Hawaii and elsewhere, the Asiatics cannot crowd the natives. The sons and daughters too of the missionaries have been always willing to aid the natives in the right way, but they do not dare to paralyze them.

There has been undoubtedly an error in the system of education here, an error that exists largely in other countries, of educating the head alone, and not the hand, in educating the people to increase their "wants" without educating them how to supply these "wants." Will the natives, even if educated in ways of supplying their wants, show thrift and industry, and be willing to abandon the town and go upon the land? Even if there was a factory for sewing kid gloves in this town, how many of the natives girls would make themselves proficient in the business?

I have not "settled the question," but only present some considerations regarding it.

W. N. ARMSTRONG.

GOVERNMENT LOSES.

Decision on a Demurrer Point in a Wharf Case.

Judge Stanley has rendered the following decision in the injunction suit of the Government vs. the Oahu Hallway and Land Company:

"In this case the defendant interposed a demurrer to the plaintiff's bill, which demurrer was by the Court overruled on March 23, 1898, on the ground; inter alia, that the bill contained certain allegations of facts which could not be decided at that stage. One of these allegations was to the effect that the use to which the plaintiff intended to put the premises in controversy was a more necessary public use than that for which they were sought to be condemned by the Company. This, the plaintiff contended, was a conclusion of law, but the Court held that it was an allegation of fact requiring proof. On the trial of the cause the plaintiff introduced certain correspondence between the parties prior to March 15, 1890, the date of the lease between the parties of the premises in question, and thereupon rested.

"The defendant introduced evidence, the purport of which was to deny the superior use of the plaintiff in the premises, and rested. This evidence the plaintiff refused to cross-examine, and at the close of defendant's case consented in open court to a formal decree being entered against him, dismissing the bill.

"The Court in its decision on the demurrer ruled that the lease above referred to did not in itself constitute a waiver on the part of the defendant of its right subsequently to condemn the demised premises.

"In view of the plaintiff's consent to a formal decree against him, I have not considered the question as to whether the correspondence introduced by him does or does not show such waiver.

"Upon such consent I hold that the plaintiff's bill should be dismissed with costs. Decree accordingly."

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have Chamberlain's Civic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy for ten years or longer, and never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for various disorders. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate, in the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Manuel Perreira Cabral and Joseph Perreira Cabral, minors.

Petition having been filed by Manuel Perreira Cabral praying the Court to appoint John Soarea, of Hilo, Hawaii, the guardian of said minors and of said estate.

Notice is hereby given that Wednesday, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House, Hilo, Hawaii, is hereby appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, and they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, May 5, 1898.
By the Court,

DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.
1988-3T

said sum of Thirty-two and 85-100 Dollars, together with ten per cent in addition thereto as by law provided and for costs of Court.

Notify that said Kamaka Molkeha, that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him, ex parte, by default.

Given under my hand this 4th day of May, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.

1988-3T

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF South Kona.

H. C. Austin, Collector of Taxes, vs. Pape Ua.—Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy, or any Police-man in the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Pape Ua, if he can be found in this District, to appear before me, at my office in Hookena, upon the 7th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., there to answer unto H. C. Austin, Assessor of Taxes in and for the Third Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

"That said defendant Pape Ua, is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of Three and 80-100 (\$3.80) Dollars for taxes assessed against the person and property of said defendant, on the books of Assessor of Taxes for the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, for the year 1897. And defendant, though thereto requested, has thus far failed and neglected, and still doth neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part or portion thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for said sum of Three and 80-100 (\$3.80) Dollars, together with ten per cent and cost of advertising in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Pape Ua, that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him, ex parte, by default.

Given under my hand this 4th day of May, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.

1988-3T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim vs. George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke. Action for condemnation of land for public use.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House at Hilo, Hawaii, is hereby appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, April 30, 1898.
By the Court,

DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.
1988-3T

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF South Kona.

H. C. Austin, Collector of Taxes, vs. Makalo Est.—Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy, or any Police-man in the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Makalo, if he can be found in this District, to appear before me, at my office in Hookena, upon the 7th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., there to answer unto H. C. Austin, Assessor of Taxes in and for the Third Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant Makalo is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of Twenty and 70-100 (\$20.70) Dollars for taxes assessed against the person and property of said defendant, on the books of the Assessor of Taxes for the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, for the years 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. And defendant, though thereto requested, has thus far failed and neglected, and still doth neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part or portion thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for said sum of Twenty and 70-100 (\$20.70) Dollars together with ten per cent and cost of advertising in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Makalo, that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him, ex parte, by default.

Given under my hand this 4th day of May, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.

1988-3T

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF South Kona.

H. C. Austin, Collector of Taxes, vs. Kamaka Molkeha.—Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy, or any Police-man in the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Kamaka Molkeha, if he can be found in this District, to appear before me, at my office in Hookena, upon the 7th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., there to answer unto H. C. Austin, Assessor of Taxes in and for the Third Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant Kamaka Molkeha, is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of Thirty-two and 85-100 (\$32.85) Dollars for taxes assessed against the person and property of said defendant,

WAS FOUND DEAD MAY FLINT FIRE

Body of Akina Discovered in Kahului River.

Portuguese Complain of Wide Tires. Thursday Club Meets—Few Cases for Court Term.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, May 21.—On the 18th the dead body of Akina, a Chinaman between 50 and 60 years of age, was found in Kahului river near the beach. The cause of his death was not known. A number of Portuguese of Kokomo, Makawao, complain that the wide tire act will work a hardship on the poor man by compelling him to make the change from narrow to wide tires.

Heavy roars and rumbles, resembling cannonading, on the other side of Lanai, caused Kula residents to fear that the Spanish were coming. They decided that it was only thunder.

During the afternoon of the 19th, seventeen Makawao ladies attended a meeting of the Thursday Club held at the residence of Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Hamakuapoko. The program, arranged after suggestions by Miss McDonald of Honolulu treated of "George Eliot." The program was as follows: Character Sketch, Mrs. Geo. E. Beckwith; Selections from "Mill on the Floss," by Miss Schweizer and Mrs. R. F. Engle; Vocal Solo, "Maid of the Mill," Miss Fleming; Poem, "Brother and Sister," Mrs. J. J. Hair.

The meeting was most interesting and successful. The next assembling of the club will occur in three weeks at the residence of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay of Paila. The subject of "George Eliot" will again be taken up.

The next jury term of Court will be held at Walluku beginning Wednesday, June 1st. The calendar is said to be short, and to contain few important cases.

Today, the Makawao Fence Commissioners will decide the matter of fencing the boundary division line between Kula lands belonging to Erehorn Cattle Station and Awana.

The H. C. Co. are putting in a third line of piers, thus broadening their landing at Kahului which now extends 240 or 250 feet into the bay.

During the week the schooner Albert Myer arrived from Fort Bragg, Cal., with a cargo of lumber for H. C. Co. She made the trip in 17 days.

Today the schooner Methia Nelson, Rice master, will sail for San Francisco with a cargo of Paila and Haukuapoko sugar.

For weather, unusually heavy trade winds prevail.

From the Orient.

The Japanese Gazette says:

Coal is gradually falling in price at Moji.

About 20 Japanese, including the personnel of the Japanese Consulate, are at present residing in Manila.

From the beginning of this year up to May 3d the total number of plague cases reported in Formosa were 659; of these 451 died.

A mass meeting of the sake brewers in Japan will be held at the Nakamura-to Tokyo on June 21.

Up to the end of April last the imports exceeded the exports by about yen 50,162,081.26, while the excess of exports of gold and silver amounted to yen 39,985,474.75.

It appears, says the Yomiuri, that the amount of the Chinese loan to be taken up by Japan exceeds two million pounds sterling.

Values of imports of foreign salt in the last five years were yen 3,462.65 in 1893; yen 5,656.10 in 1894; yen 3,245.18 in 1895; yen 55,579.81 in 1896 and yen 111,824.080 in 1897.

At a meeting of the associated members of the Spinning Companies in Japan to be held at Osaka soon, a proposal to cause introduction of a bill for encouraging the export of cotton yarn in the coming session of the Diet is to be discussed.

Saved From Famine.

A returning missionary aboard the S. S. China has in charge two bright and pretty little Indian children. These youngsters are left from a total of ten of a group brought at one time to a mission station from a neighborhood relieved in famine time. The eight died. In this station are 150 little children whose lives were saved by the missionaries during the famine. The two little children on the China are the pets of the cabin people. They are to be taken to Ohio for education.

Ship May Flint Damaged Badly at Kobe.

Vessel Beached—Had Kerosene Cargo—Hard Work of Fire Brigade—Hold Filled With Water.

A fire broke out on the American ship May Flint, well known in Honolulu, on the night of the 5th, says the Kobe Chronicle of the 7th, and proved a most difficult one to extinguish. It was 9 p. m. when the ship was discovered to be on fire, and Mr. Sim, as Superintendent of the Settlement Fire Brigade being at once apprised of the outbreak called out his men. Two pumps were put aboard lighters and taken to the ship, where work was at once commenced, but it was soon found that more pumps were needed, and these were brought out by lighters towed by Mr. Sim's launch. Firemen were stationed in the tween decks with the hose, but failed to make any impression upon the fire, which, despite their efforts, made headway. At 4 o'clock in the morning the firemen were driven out of the tween decks by the intensity of the heat and smoke. It was then decided to beach the ship. Mr. Sim's launch and two launches belonging to Messrs. Nickel & Co., which had been standing by, towed the vessel by the stern down the bay and beached her in 3½ fathoms of water.

All this time the pumps had been kept going continually, and now, in order that more effectual work might be done, the yards were all swung on the port side and the ships were listed. A large hole had been made in the port side of the ship, and the launches now tugging at lines fastened to masts pulled the vessel over with the object of filling her with water. Still the fire could not easily be extinguished because of the two water-tight compartments, but at 11 o'clock the fire was at last reported to be out.

Pumping, however, was continued and at 12 o'clock it was discovered after about 100 cases of kerosene had been removed that the ship was burning still. While part of the fire brigade continued work at the pumps the other cut holes in the water-tight compartments, and at 4 o'clock, when the ship had got 32 feet of water in her, the fire was considered to have been completely extinguished. She is now filled with water to within two inches of the deck.

It has not yet been ascertained how the fire originated or in what part of the ship. The cargo was kerosene oil, but evidently the oil had not been ignited, or the only thing to have been done would have been to tow her out into the middle of the bay and let her blaze.

LOST FORTY POUNDS.

Sergeant Dunn Wasted to a Shadow and Was Thought to Be Dying of Consumption.

The Detroit (U. S. A.) Journal publishes the following interesting account of one of the heroes of the American war: For twenty-five years Sergeant Dunn has been a resident of Detroit, Mich. Like thousands of his comrades, he came out of the war with an impaired constitution. His great disability was a weak stomach.

"For years I have been troubled with my stomach," said he, "and received treatment for many diseases which the doctor said were due to indigestion. It got so bad that I had to quit my place and get out-door work which it was thought would benefit me. I first had one trouble and then another which my doctor stated was caused by indigestion. Some weeks I would nearly starve as I could not digest the most common foods and I lost forty pounds in weight. One day I read a testimonial in the paper about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking them. Three boxes were enough to stop those terrible, distressing pains in my stomach, and I began to have an appetite again. I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as regularly as I ate my meals, and I slowly but surely got well again. I gained ten pounds in six months, which was a lot for a man that had been so run down as I was. My friends said I had consumption. This is the reason I can truthfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are a cheap but effective remedy, and I call them the working people's doctor." Morris P. Dunn, State of Michigan, County of Wayne, etc.—Before we personally appeared Morris P. Dunn, who acknowledged the foregoing statement to be true in every respect.

Robert E. Hull, Jr.
Notary Public,
Wayne County, Michigan.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, and all forms of weakness either in male or female forms.

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PURE AND SWEET

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CUTICURA
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The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp, with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

Gold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWKIRK & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. PORTER DAVIS and CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A. Send for our "Treatment of Baby's Skin," a book of 68 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the Skin, Soap, and Hair, post free.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and seedy infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and do to them is to tell in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, mild, speedy, and economical.

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Import Cigars direct from Havana.

Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.

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Special Matures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

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A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms.

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To health and strength will be found and made if you invest in a WHITELY EXERCISER. In order to keep up a healthy circulation it is not necessary to strain the muscles as is done in heavy gymnastics. The exercises necessary for harmonious development of the muscular system also call into action and develop the internal organs and other structures; hence the rapid and permanent cure of digestive troubles. The WHITELY EXERCISER will produce health and strength; it is simple, inexpensive and the only practical form of athletics for busy people.

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Art Pictures,

FRAMED OR UNFRAMED,

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMOUS Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scrofuly Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Ulcerated Swellings.

Clears Ulcerated Tissues from Impure Matter.

From which come artistic.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and

washed free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 24, 36, and 48 oz. containing

the quantity, 1 lb. each sufficient to

effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

BY ALL CHEMISTS

AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Proprietors THE LONDON AND EDINBURGH OVERSEAS DRUG COMPANY LIMITED.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT END DECEMBER, 1881.

\$12,954,532.

1-Authorized Capital.....\$2,000,000

Subscribed 2,750,000

Paid up Capital..... 1,675,000

IS A STRONGICARD

**Program for Park Track
Races June II.**

List of Events Will Attract a Big Crowd—One Two in Three Harness Race So Far—Running.

The races at Kapiolani Park on June 11th, constitute a topic of more than ordinary interest at the present time. Among the fraternity it is naturally the all absorbing topic. The races will begin at 9 a.m. The following excellent program has been arranged:

2:50 Class—Pacing and trotting to harness. Best 2 out of 3.

1/4 Mile Dash—Free for all.

1/2 Mile Dash—Free for all.

2:30 Class—Pacing and trotting to harness. (Number of heats not yet settled.)

One-Mile Dash—Irwin Cup. For Hawaiian bred horses.

3/4 Mile Dash—Waikiki Challenge Cup. (To beat 1:45 1/2 time of Angie A.)

1/4 Mile Dash—Oceanic Steamship Co.'s Cup. Hawaiian bred horses.

2:25 Class—Trotting and pacing to harness. (No. heats not fixed).

1/4 Mile Dash—Free for all. President Widemann's Cup.

There is talk of a series of six races on the 18th, the Saturday after the 11th.

Discussion is still in full blast on the question of number of heats in harness races.

Interest is growing in the match race for Saturday afternoon next. This is between Representative McCandless' Irish Lassie and Jas Quinn's Violin. Both are excellently bred harness horses. Irish Lassie's best performance was a win over a field including Violin at the recent special meet. Violin had a splendid record before being brought down from California. She was in no condition at all for the special meet. This match is for a purse of \$1,000 and there is much side betting at even money so far. All the partisans are confident. Dozens of men are watching both horses when "worked out." It is said on excellent authority that both Violin and Lassie have shown miles in training under 2:30. It is freely predicted that the track record of 2:21 1/2 will be beaten on Saturday.

THE YACHTS.

Repairs and Improvements, With Cruising Proposed.

The big yachts here are all getting ready for the summer season, when the Saturdays and Sundays are spent cruising about outside from Diamond Head to Pearl Harbor. Mr. Johnson's yacht, that of Mr. Dow and the Poki were all out on Sunday and the repairs and improvements they have undergone showed to good advantage. It might be said of Mr. Dow's yacht that there has been an increase in the lead keel and that the old spars and sails have been replaced by the owner. This gives her greater speed than before and makes her more easily managed.

The yacht Hawaii has been cleaned and has been painted both inside and out. A cruise will soon be taken to Pearl Harbor.

The Helene, W. G. Irwin's yacht, is being repaired and put in order under the direction of Fred Whitney of the firm of W. G. Irwin & Co. She will be put in first class order and will then be able to hold her own with the very best.

There is talk of a run to Pearl Harbor very soon, of several of the yachts that are now being fixed up for the summer season.

Four Hundred Years Ago.

The Portuguese colony in Hawaii has taken no notice of a big national celebration that has just ended in their mother country. The observances marked the Four Hundredth anniversary of the discovery of India by Spain. There was a special issue of postage stamps and in every city and hamlet programs were carried out. There was a meeting of the Geographical Society at Lisbon. In Paris a lady of title who has written a history of Portugal is getting up a souvenir book on the anniversary and has a list of distinguished contributors of all nationalities. Portugal still has a considerable possession in India.

Loves Hawaii.

An item in the Advertiser yesterday morning, speaking of Harry Gillig calls to mind a few words he had not long ago with a kamaaina who has just returned from the East and shows the feelings some visitors cherish for Hawaii nei. The kamaaina and Mr. Gillig were speaking one day on matters Hawaiian when the former asked this question: "Mr. Gillig, do you expect ever to return to the Islands?" The answer came slowly but with an

earnestness that could not be mistaken: "Yes, I love Hawaii and everything Hawaiian. The happiest days of my life have been spent in the life giving atmosphere of that land. Go back? Yes, I shall go back there to die. How could a man die unhappy in Hawaii? I am growing old now and the years are rolling by. Hawaii is to be my last resting place."

Pasadena's Part.

Byron O. Clark, the Mesicks, Chas. Peasants, Jas. D. Girvin and others from San Diego and Pasadena are in line for a special welcome to the companies of troops of the American expedition that will especially represent the towns of San Diego and Pasadena. A badge in red and blue, with key and crown emblems has been prepared. The key has its story to tell and to people from Pasadena the crown has a particular meaning. One man from Pasadena is on the sick list.

This is Chas. B. Gray, of the Union Feed Company. He has been down for ten days with a low fever and is likely to be in the house for a week yet.

The Subscription List.

J. B. Atherton, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Big 100, has left the subscription list with the Bobrow Drug Company. It will be there and open till after the arrival of the S. S. Mariposa, expected tomorrow. It is the wish of the Finance Committee that every citizen interested in the entertainment of the "Boys in Blue" make some contribution to the general fund. So far the expenditures have been very light. It may also be said that men of means have been extremely liberal. It is considered proper, however, that all citizens show their good will and interest by placing their names on the subscription list for some amount.

A Young American.

The bright and shining light in the family of a Senator whose home is on Beretania street is a boy who has just left Hilo. The little chap is fairly steeped in Americanism. Attacking a bunch of grapes a couple of mornings ago the youngster remarked: "This is a good way to gobble up Spaniards."

On Sunday the boy was shown a lot

of pictures of American army and navy officers. Then he was asked who, in his opinion, was Uncle Sam's best man. In one word he declared that the Supreme Being was "Uncle Sam's best man."

Culprit Found.

The young man who tried to falsely alarm the town as to a troop ship on Saturday evening, has been found out. He had occasion to use the telephone early yesterday morning and his voice was recognized by the operator, Henry Crane, who made the connection from the Japanese store on Beretania Saturday evening to the Hawaiian Electric Works. Manager Cassidy called on the young man and suggested a drive to the Japanese shop. The culprit became frightened and confessed. He will not be prosecuted, but was given a sharp lecture by Mr. Cassidy and by Marshal Brown.

Anxiety for a Sugar Ship.

Mount Holly, N. J.—Considerable uneasiness is felt here over the safety of the ship George Stetson, bound from Honolulu to New York, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is commanded by Captain Patton, of Mount Holly, who is accompanied by his wife and child. Miss Bessie Smith, Vincentown, is also a passenger. The ship is owned by Arthur Sewall, of Bath, Me., and it is proposed to send a cruiser to convoy her safely into port, as otherwise she may be captured by the Spaniards.

Kauai Visitors.

Among the arrivals from Kauai ports on the W. G. Hall Sunday morning were the following:

Dr. Watt, the Government physician stationed at Lihue, who comes to Honolulu on a short business trip.

Mr. Fred Smith, brother of the Attorney-General, who comes to Honolulu to witness the arrival of the Boys in Blue and incidentally to attend to some matters of business.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMA-TISM.

(From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.)

Mr. James Rowland of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland to the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician, he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Helene sails for Olowalu and Kukaua this afternoon.

The W. G. Hall will call at the Island of Niihau on this trip.

The Carrier Dove sailed for Kahului to load sugar on Saturday.

The Western Monarch sailed for San Francisco with sugar on Saturday.

Four ten ton rollers were taken to Kekaha on the Kauai yesterday afternoon.

The Amelia sailed in ballast for the Sound on Saturday. She took one passenger.

One of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers is due here on the 26th instant with Japanese laborers.

The Ingard will finish discharging her cargo of general merchandise today. Yesterday she received 2,700 bags of sugar from the James M. M. Makaweli.

The Hall reports the following sugar left on Kauai to date: Diamond W., 1,000 bags; Makaweli, 11,000; M. E. Co., 500; V. K., 200; K. P., 1,000. Total of 13,700.

Mary last week the M. L. Morris sailed for Kauai. On her way she sprung a leak which caused her to return to port. She got in yesterday after three days' trying to make Honolulu.

The Planter is now discharging bricks at the Fort street wharf. Next week she will go to Layson Island with supplies for the people there. She will return with a cargo of guano. The whole trip will take about six weeks. Upon her arrival the Noeau will be despatched to Layson Island.

The P. M. S. China, Seabury commander, hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about 2:15 p. m. yesterday, after a trip of a little over nine days from Yokohama, with seven cabin, 52 Chinese, 17 Japanese and one Korean in the steerage, for this port, as well as a quantity of freight.

The British steamer Argyle, Ward master, arrived in port early yesterday morning with 278 Japanese laborers and 187 tons of general merchandise for this port. She hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf and there discharged her freight. At 4 p. m. she sailed for Portland, Ore. Among the passengers in the cabin for this port were Morikawa, Makoto and Isomura Yoshikade who came with the 278 immigrants representing the immigration company by whom they were sent.

CHINA NOTES.

Some Jottings By a Passenger on the Big Liner.

Following are some of the notes made by one of the passengers of the China on the voyage of that steamer to this port:

A most congenial and happy crowd was aboard. Many nations were represented but nearly all could speak English.

Hip Roong of the famous Hip Roong Chinese Extravaganza, en route to the Omaha Exposition with 19 players, was aboard. These famous people gave a performance on the spar deck.

C. M. Wilber, the most obliging and pleasant purser, had a double birthday on the 17th inst. This was perpetrated by the steamer crossing the line on that day, and Mr. Wilber was given twice as many presents as he would be entitled to under ordinary circumstances.

On one evening came a delightful concert by some of the officers and passengers. Major Pickards officiated as master of ceremonies. All kinds of good times were had. The music of the evening was interspersed with gay speeches.

The Advertiser regrets that there is insufficient space to run the whole account of the voyage so kindly furnish.

Travelers on the China.

Among the through passengers for San Francisco on the China are the following:

Dr. E. D. Eaton, President of Becht College, and Mrs. Eaton, who have been on an extended trip in the Orient.

General von Gotberg and Colonel van Oortzen, of the German army, who are now on their way home after a trip in the East.

Maj. H. S. Pickards of the U. S. A., and Mrs. Pickards.

Lient. L. C. L. Thomas of the Royal Artillery who has been stationed in the East.

J. Dunbar Wright, the famous wit of the Lamb's Club of New York City.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,

San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

For port Townsend, per skua. Am. Ma., May 21—B. C. Reynolds.

For San Francisco, per P. M. S. China, May 21—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hustace, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Hustace, C. S. Deasy, Rev. and Mrs. White and two children, W. F. Brand, Henry Waterhouse, General and Miss Hartwell.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**ARRIVALS.**

Friday, May 20.

P. M. S. China, Seabury, from

China and Japan.

Stmr. James M. Tullet, from Ka-

pas.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, from Oahu

ports.

Stmr. Keana, Mosher, from Oahu

ports.

Saturday, May 21.

Stmr. Keana, Mosher, from Puuk-

o.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Lahaina.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, from Molokai, Lanai and Maui.

Sunday, May 22.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Heglund, from Ka-

nai ports.

Stmr. James M. Tullet, from Kapaa.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hamakua.

Monday, May 23.

Br. S. S. Argyle, Ward, from Yoko-

hama.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

TUESDAYS, SUN AND MOON.

WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY.

FRIDAY.

SATURDAY.

SUNDAY.

MONDAY.

TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY.

FRIDAY.

SATURDAY.

SUNDAY.

MONDAY.

TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.